

High Energy X-Ray Scattering for Engineering Applications Breakout Session III

Presenter M. Croft (Rutgers)

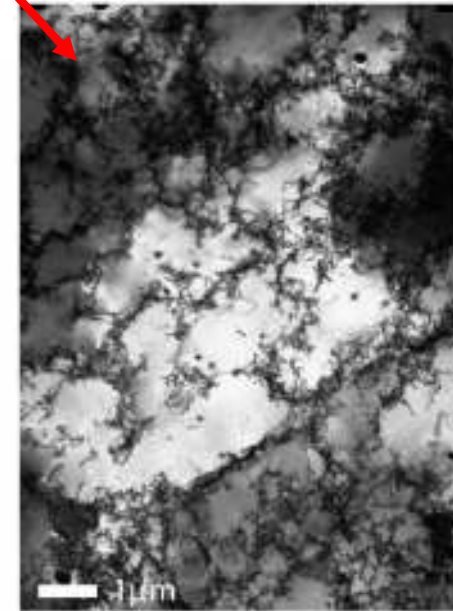
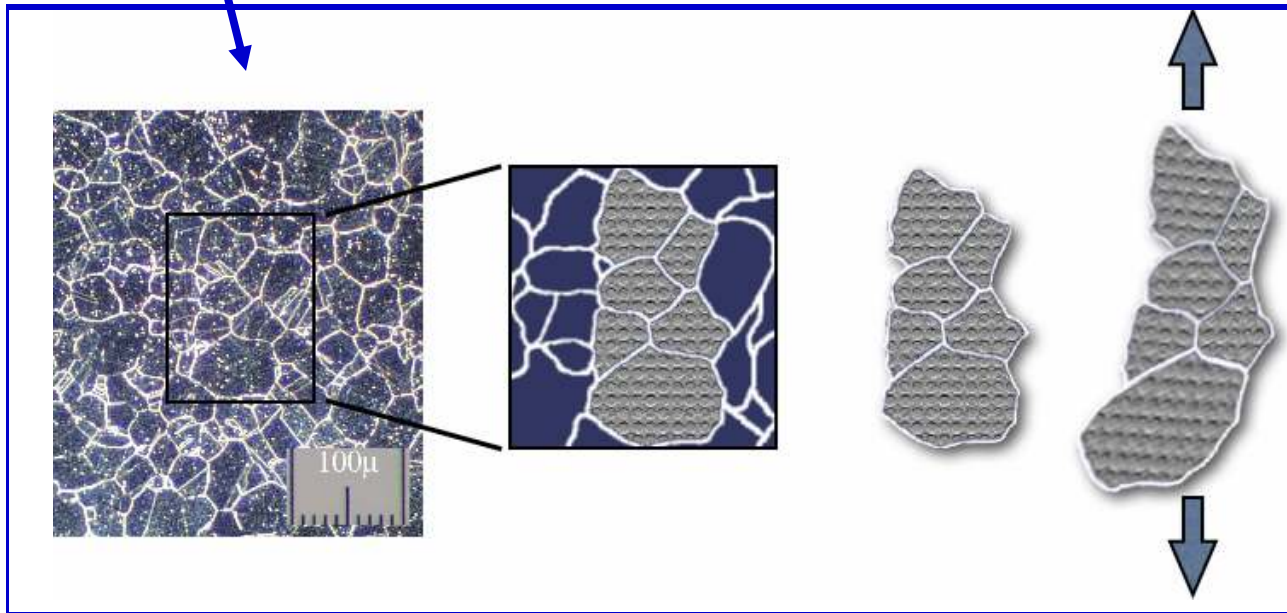
Session Discussions fell in two categories

A.] Grain size-scale up (bottom-up) understanding of mechanical properties, as probed by monochromatic beam ~ 80 keV diffraction. For this group the powder diffraction insertion device would be useful in its present form, with additional facilities.

B.] The greatest part of the discussion focused on the unanimous recognition of the need for materials/engineering diffraction facility for crystal-phase and strain field mapping. This 30-200 keV diffraction facility (dominantly white beam) requires a multi-pole superconducting wiggler insertion device.

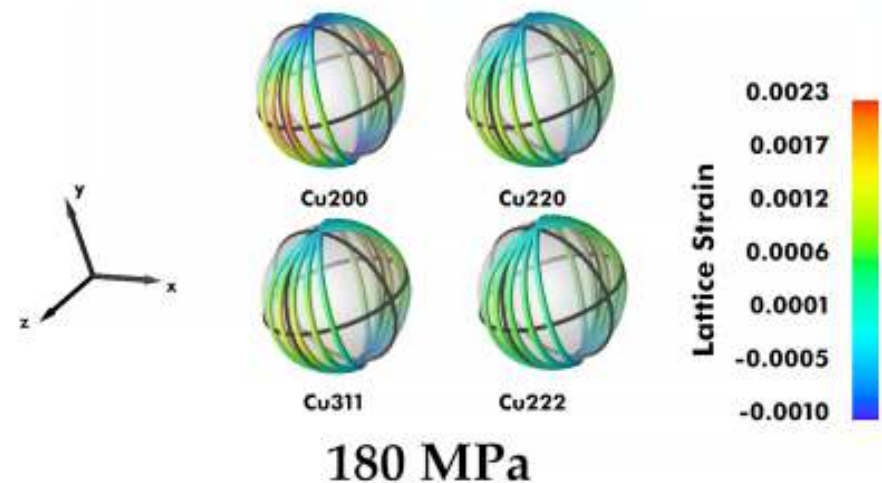
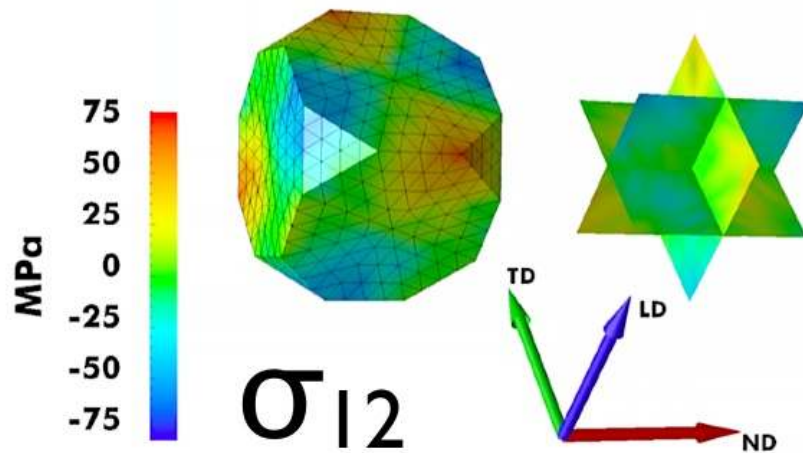
A.1 Micromechanical Behavior of Metallic Alloys

1. Real answers come from blend of models and tests.
2. Metallic crystals deform according to their orientation and neighborhood - micromechanically multiaxial.
3. Crystals subdivide during deformation.
4. Building realistic model specimens requires 3D structural information.



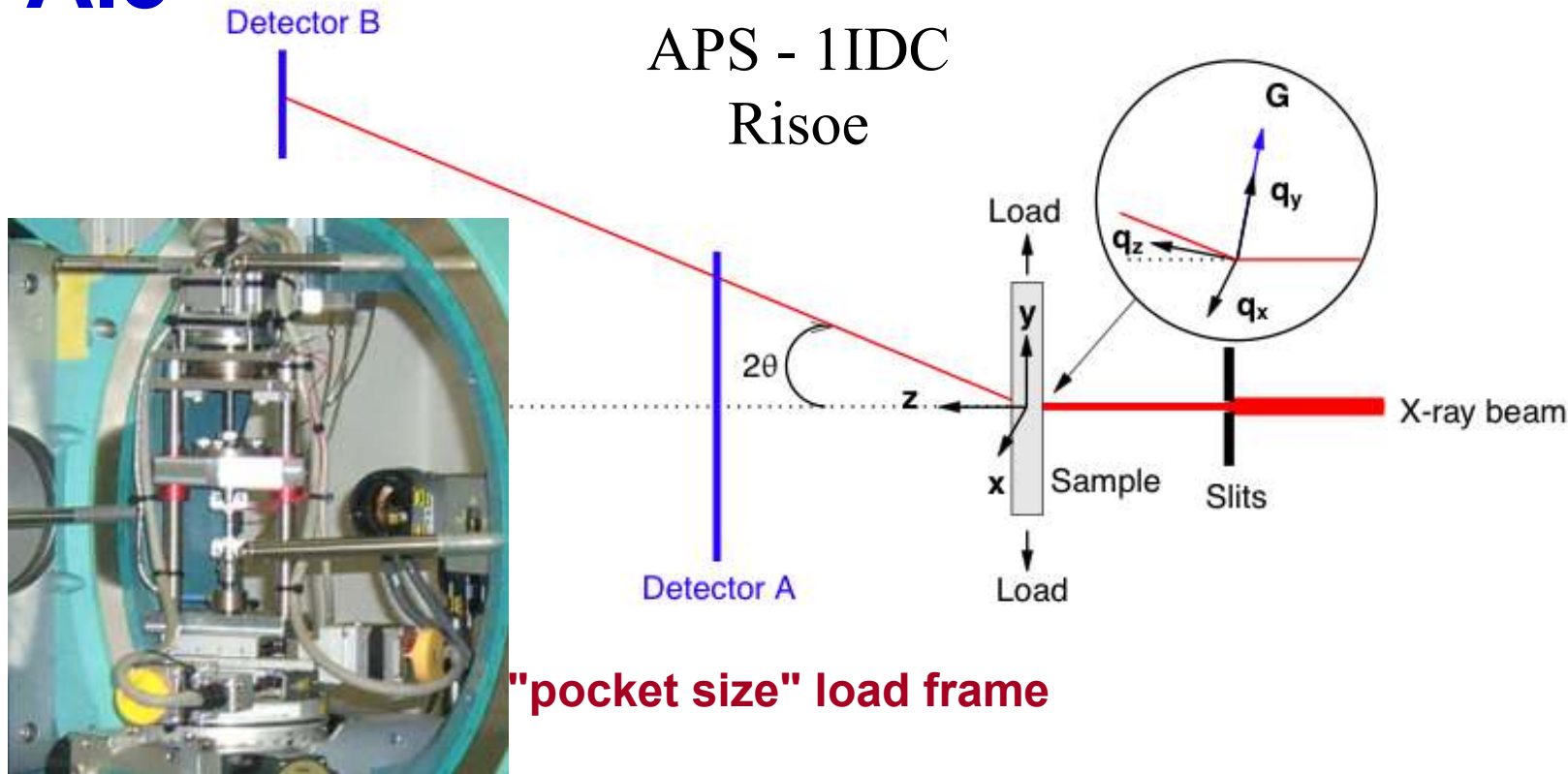
A.2 Strain Pole Figures and Stress Distributions

- Powder diffraction
- Diffractometer
- Fatigue-rated load frame
- Measure strain pole figures
- Calculate stress



Single Grain, Single Spot Experiments - 3DXRD

A.3

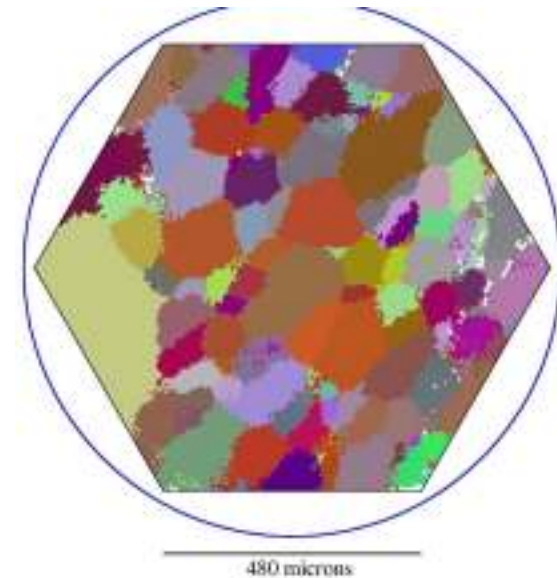
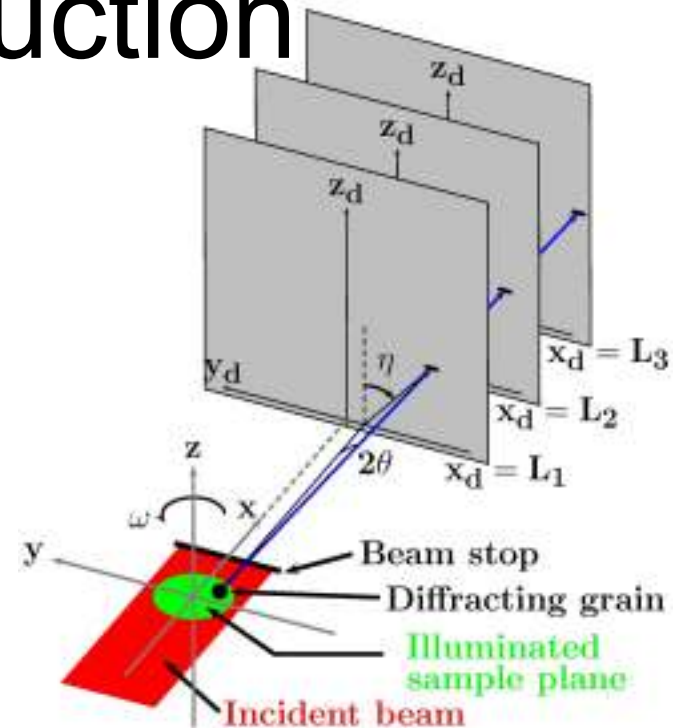


- Energy > 50 keV, beamsizes - 10's of grains
- Detector A $\sim .7\text{m}$, rings - Single grain stress
- Detector B $\sim 8\text{m}$, single spots - grain subdivision

A.4

Grain Reconstruction

- Diffraction-based grain “tomography”
- Non-destructive reconstructive method
- Forward projection - Bob Suter CMU

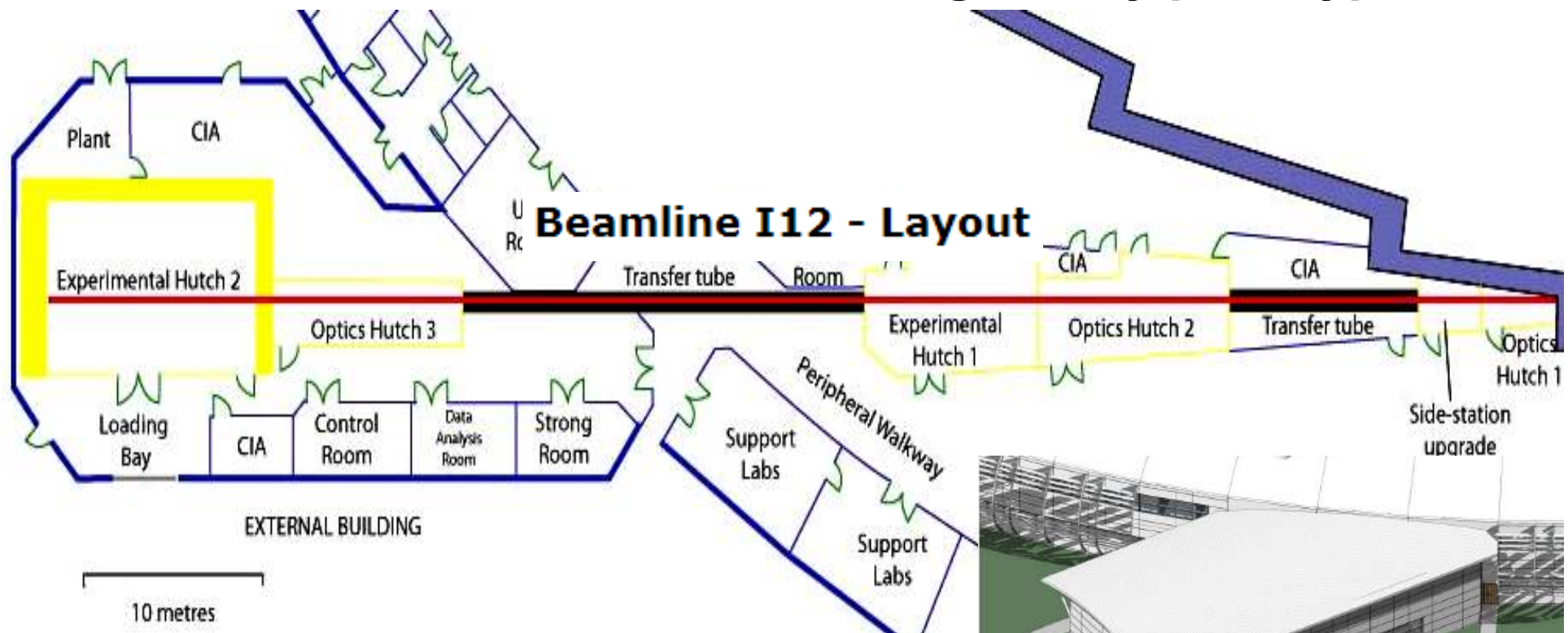


APS -1IDC

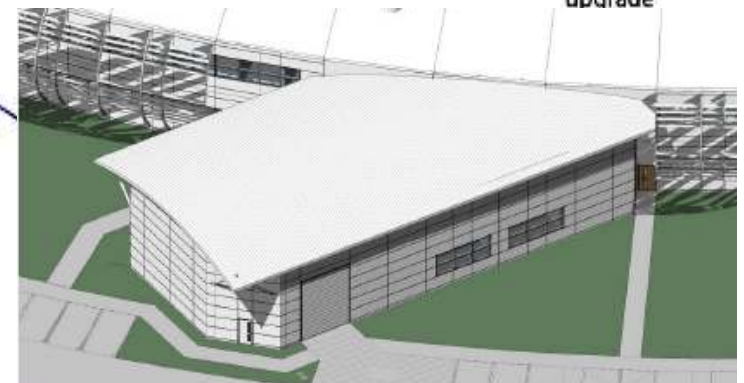
- White beam energy dispersive (EDXRD) + monochromatic x-ray diffraction
- 30-200 keV range, multi-pole superconducting wiggler.
- crystal-phase and strain field mapping

B.1

Diamond JEEP Materials & Processing facility prototype.



More Hutches for NSLS-II



Chemical Kinetics

(crystal structures vs time)

THINK BATTERIES

Hardening of cement

-hydration reaction

-followed by Si-O polymerisation

lots of heat given out early

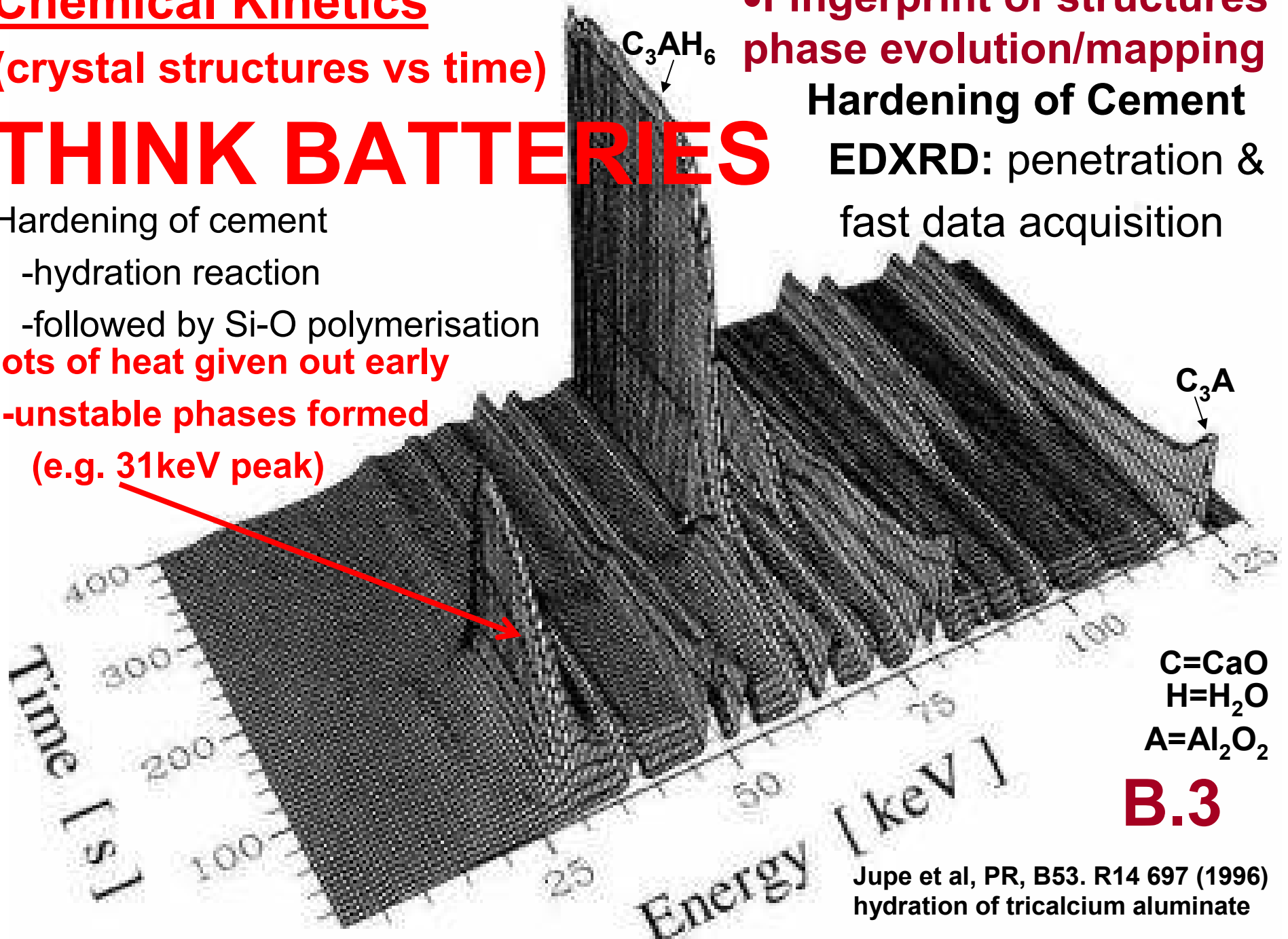
-unstable phases formed

(e.g. 31keV peak)

•Fingerprint of structures
phase evolution/mapping

Hardening of Cement

EDXRD: penetration &
fast data acquisition



C=CaO
H=H₂O
A=Al₂O₃

B.3

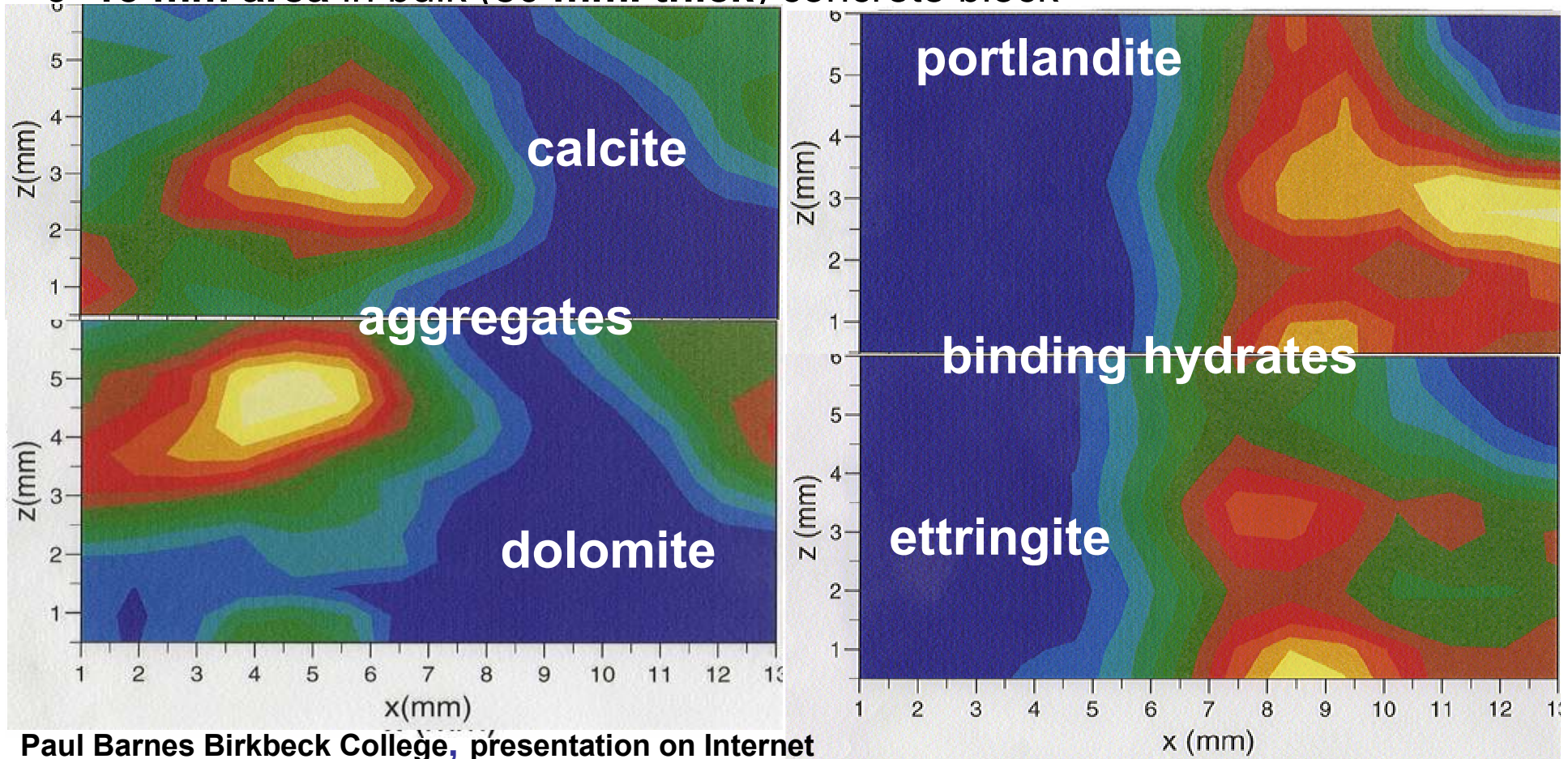
Jupe et al, PR, B53. R14 697 (1996)
hydration of tricalcium aluminate

Chemical Spatial Distribution (crystal structures vs position map)

THINK OPERATING BATTERIES & FUEL CELLS...

Tomographic Energy-Dispersive Diffraction Imaging (**TEDDI**)

6×13 mm area in bulk (80 mm. thick) concrete block



Paul Barnes Birkbeck College, presentation on Internet
(Adv. of *TEDDI* for studies of mat. chem. proc. and env. syst.)

Hall et al, Cement & Conc. Res. 30,492 (2000)

Future: Map crystal structures vs. position, time, temperature,
voltage/current (batteries-fuel cells)... and their combinations

Aerospace/energy: Turbojet Engine

- prolusion and electric peak power generation

Hostile environment

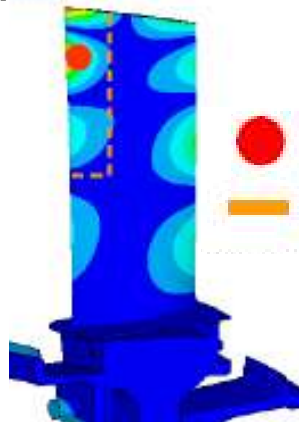
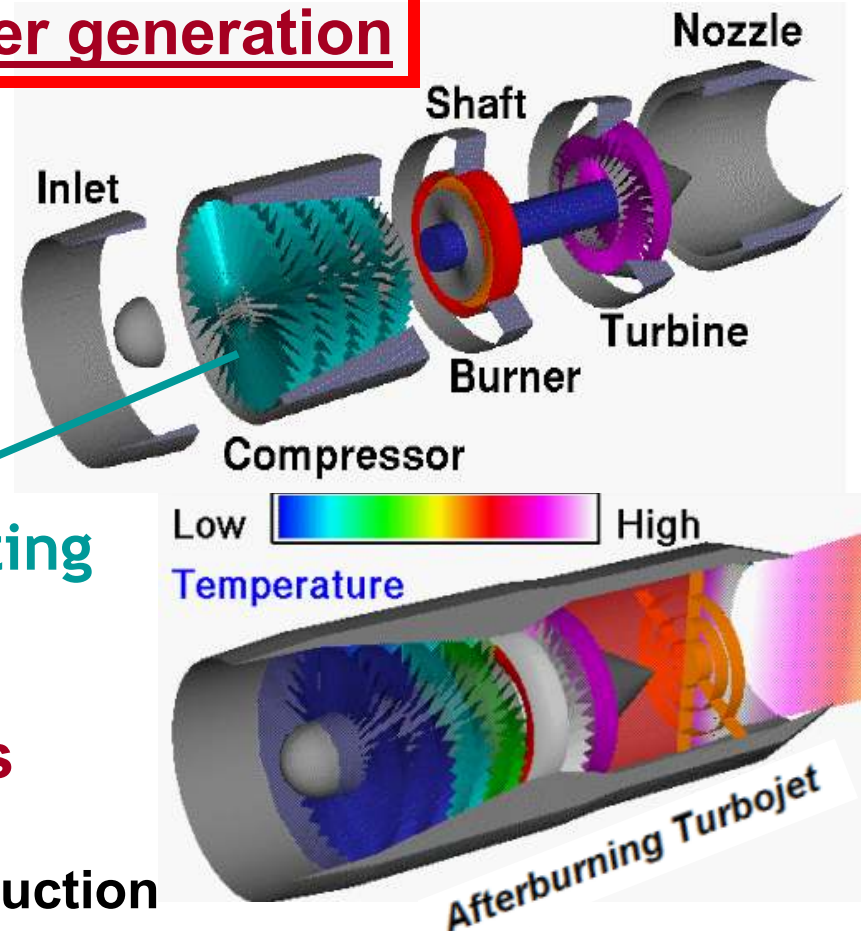
- high strength (low weight)
- high temperatures
- high part \$
- high **cost** of failure
- advanced materials

Compressor blades and mounting

Ti-6-4 alloy

Engineered Compressive Stresses

- fatigue life extension (nX)
- foreign object impact (FOI) damage reduction



- Peak Vibratory Stress Location
- Edge of Treatment Zone / Tensile Residuals

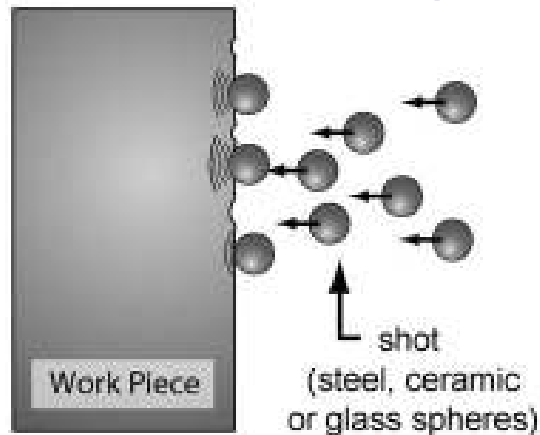
Excerpts from Proceedings
2007 Residual Stress Summit
& Internet

B.5

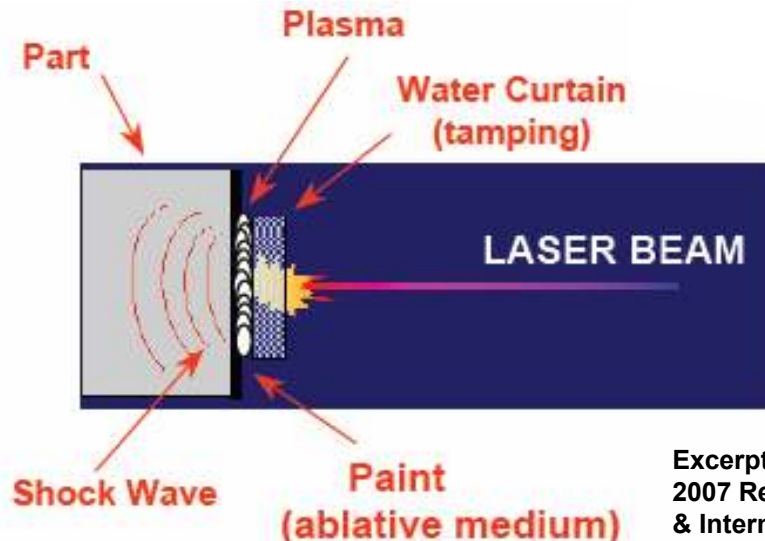
Selected examples of compressive stress engineering

Laser Peening (Shock Peening)

Shot Peening



Used extensively in Ti-6-4 engine component processing

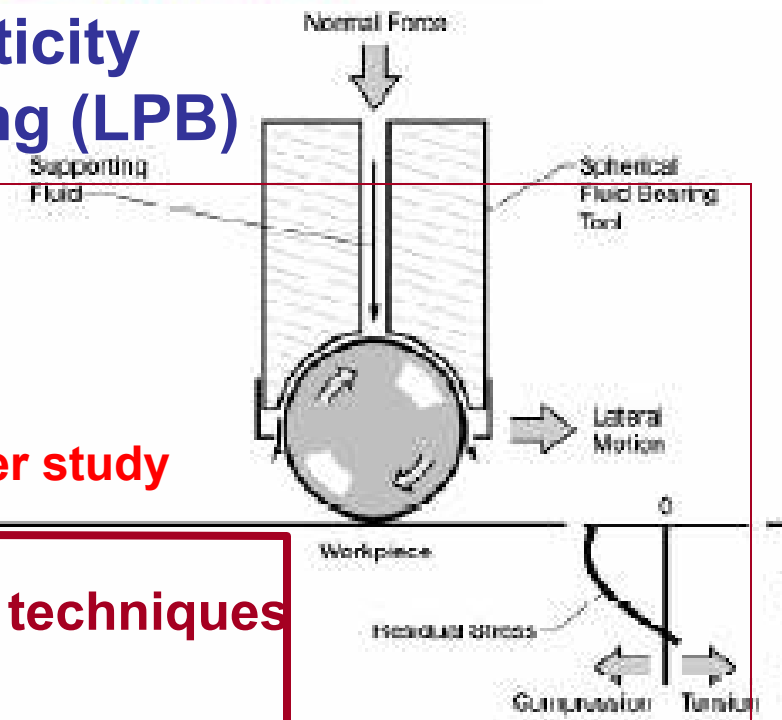


B.6

Excerpts from Proceedings
2007 Residual Stress Summit
& Internet

Low Plasticity Burnishing (LPB)

Under study

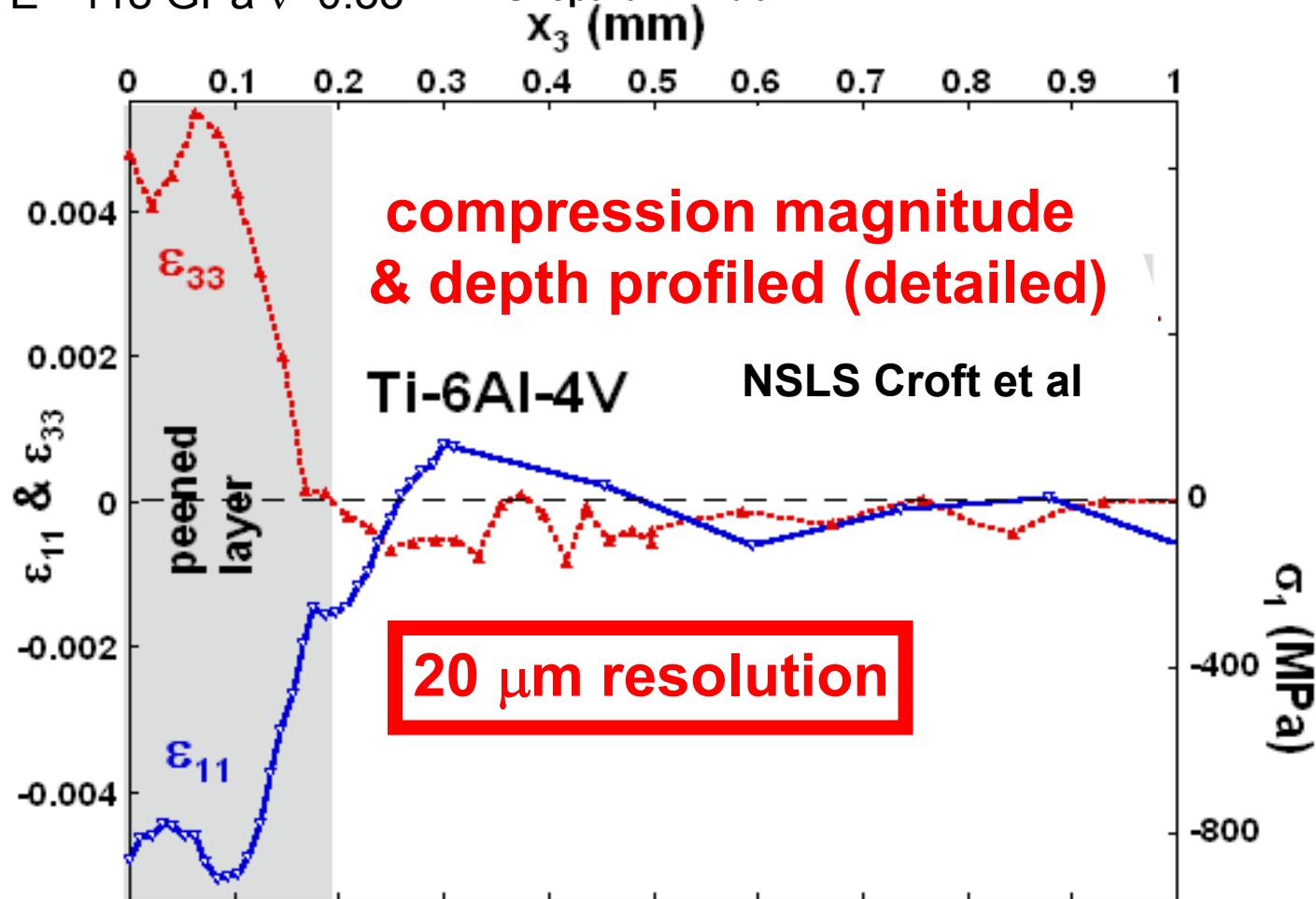


Application: X-ray profiling of stresses

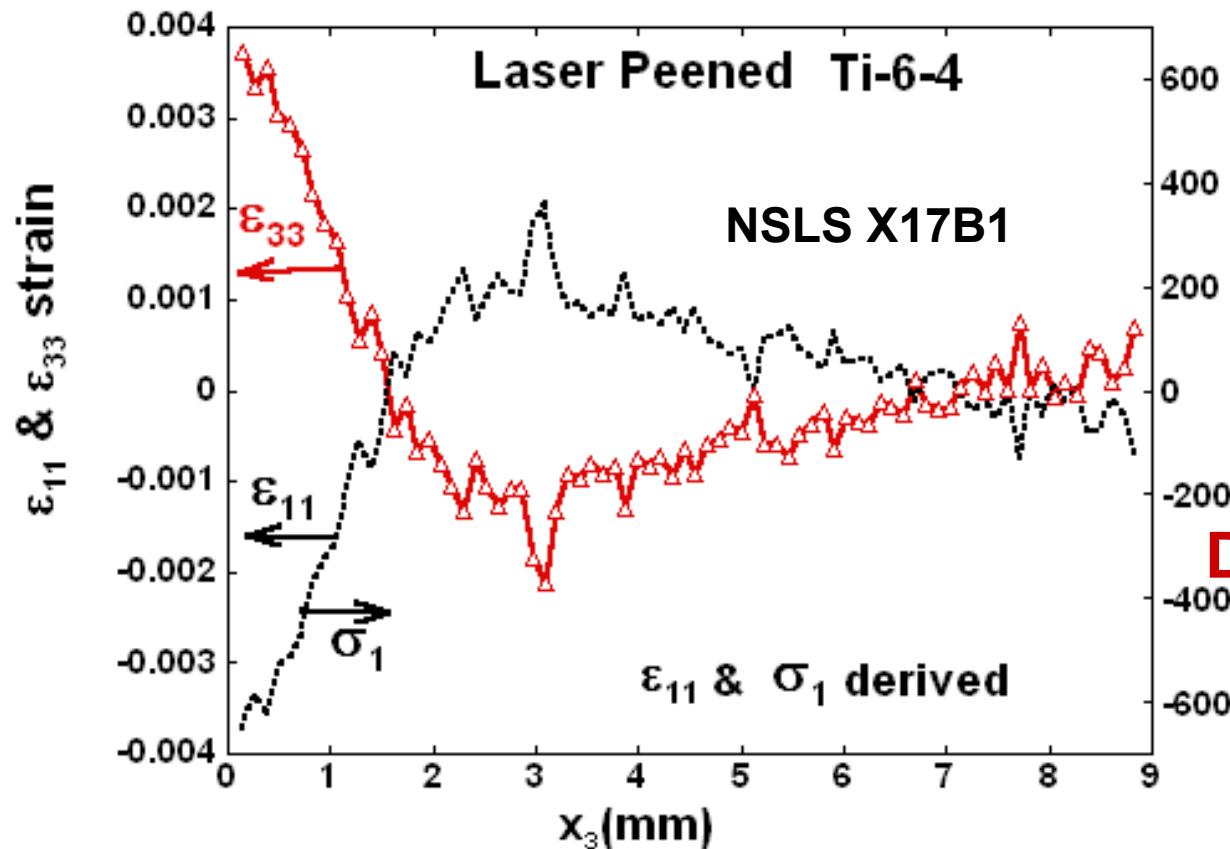
- Depth & magnitude of compression
- relaxation under temperature/load
- validation of
finite element calculations
- destructive residual stress measurement techniques

Ti-6-4 alloy aerospace specimen Shot peened surfaces

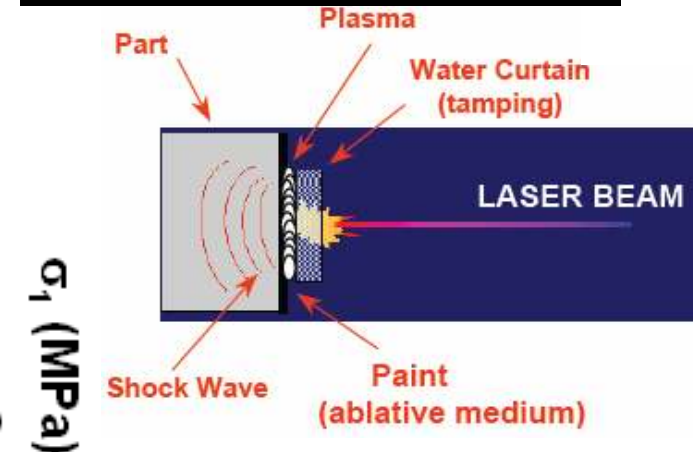
E= 118 GPa $\nu=0.33$ M. Shepard AF Lab. WPAFB



Can now study relaxation fatigue, T(C°)+ stress+...



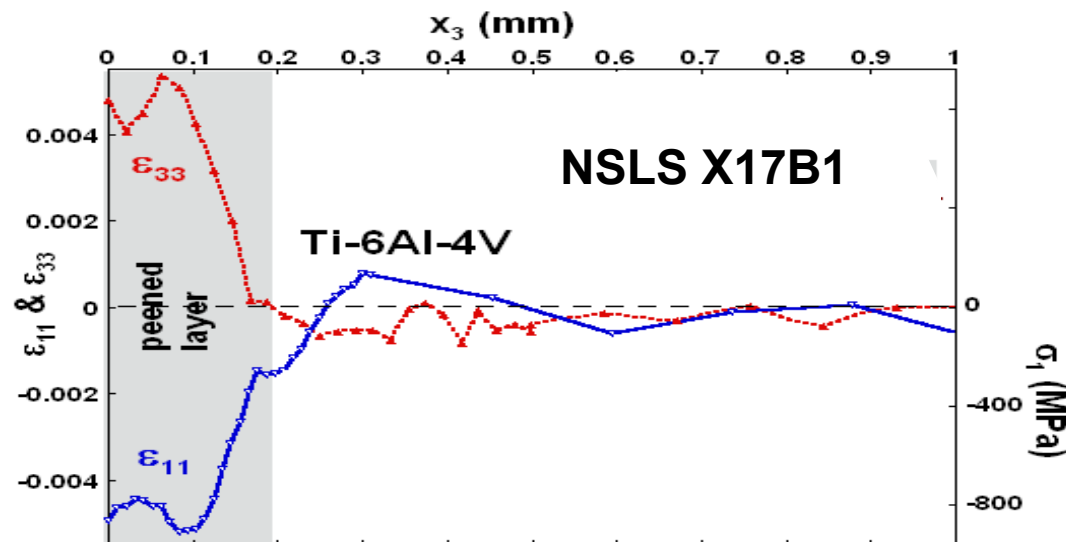
Laser peened Ti-6-4



DEEP COMPRESSION !

Example*

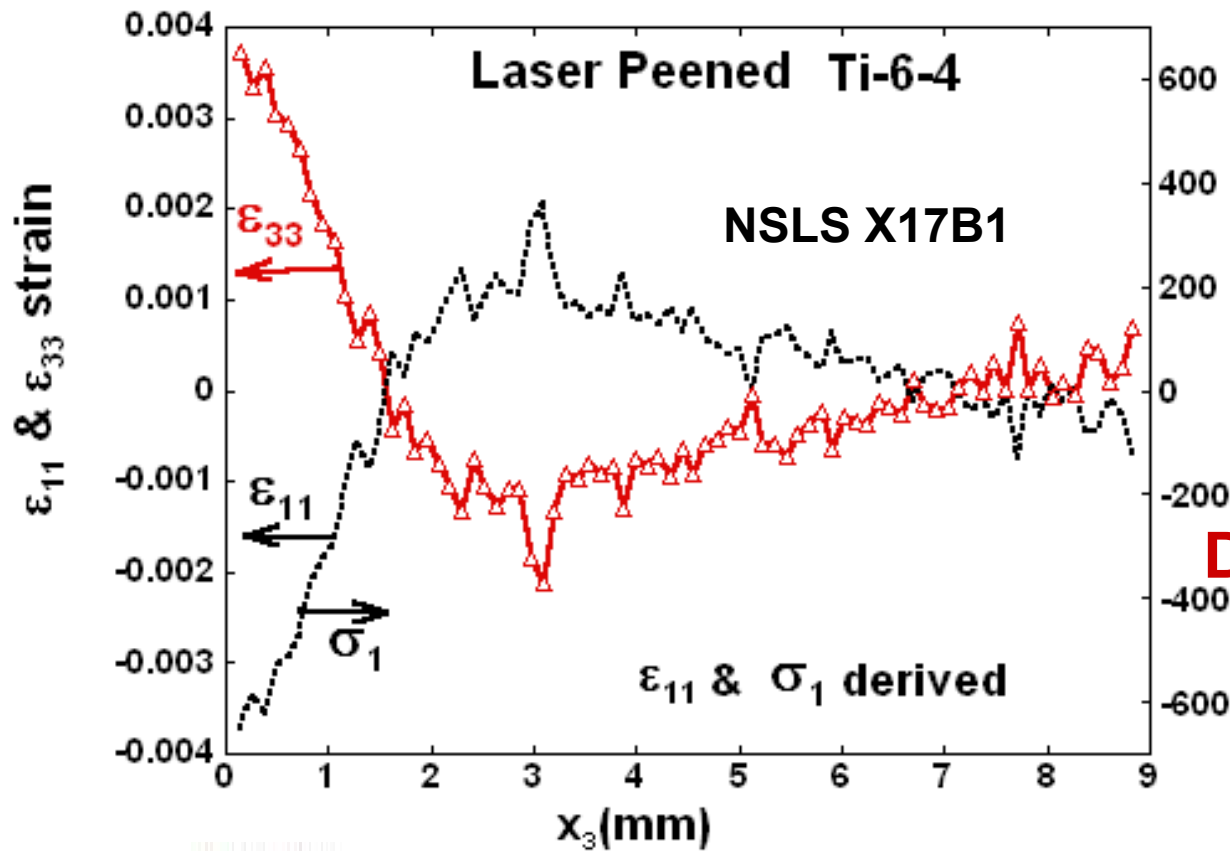
(*Representative of x-ray capabilities only not of optimized processing technique.)



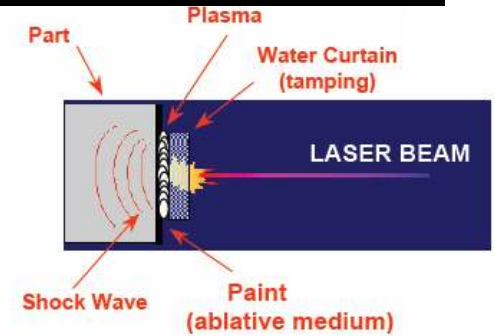
**Compare
shot peened Ti-6-4**

B.8

Excerpts from Proceedings
2007 Residual Stress Summit
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Laser peened Ti-6-4

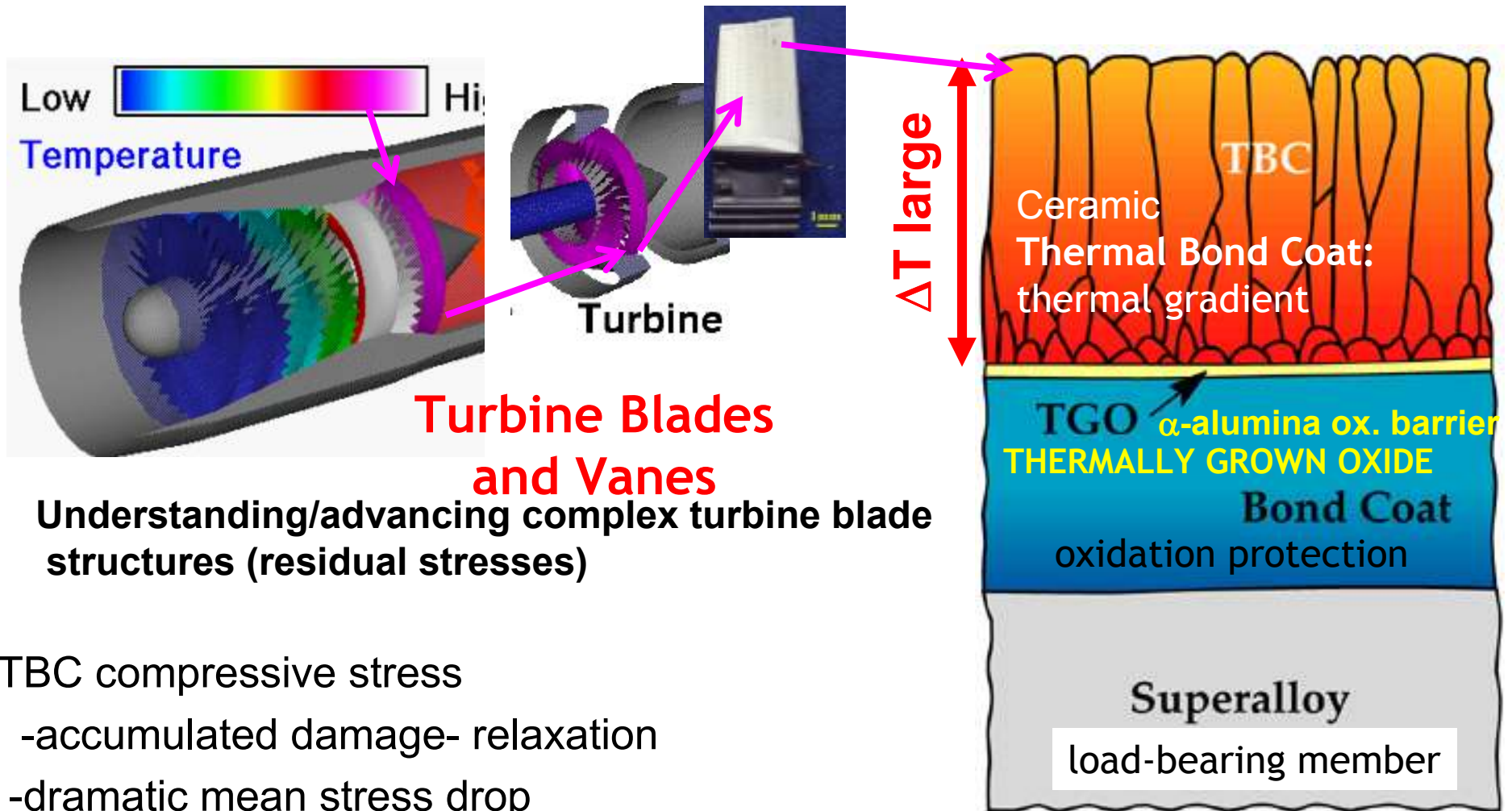


DEEP COMPRESSION !



**Compare
shot peened Ti-6-4**

DEEP COMPRESSION !



TBC compressive stress

- accumulated damage- relaxation
- dramatic mean stress drop
- **ΔT** currently limited

B.10

At issue: Loss of the engine part, engine, or a class A mishap.

Excerpts from Proceedings
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Application: X-ray profiling of stresses & relaxation in complex structure.
modes of failure...

Profiling of plasma sprayed alumina-ceramic coatings on Ti (life enhancement) NSLS X17B1

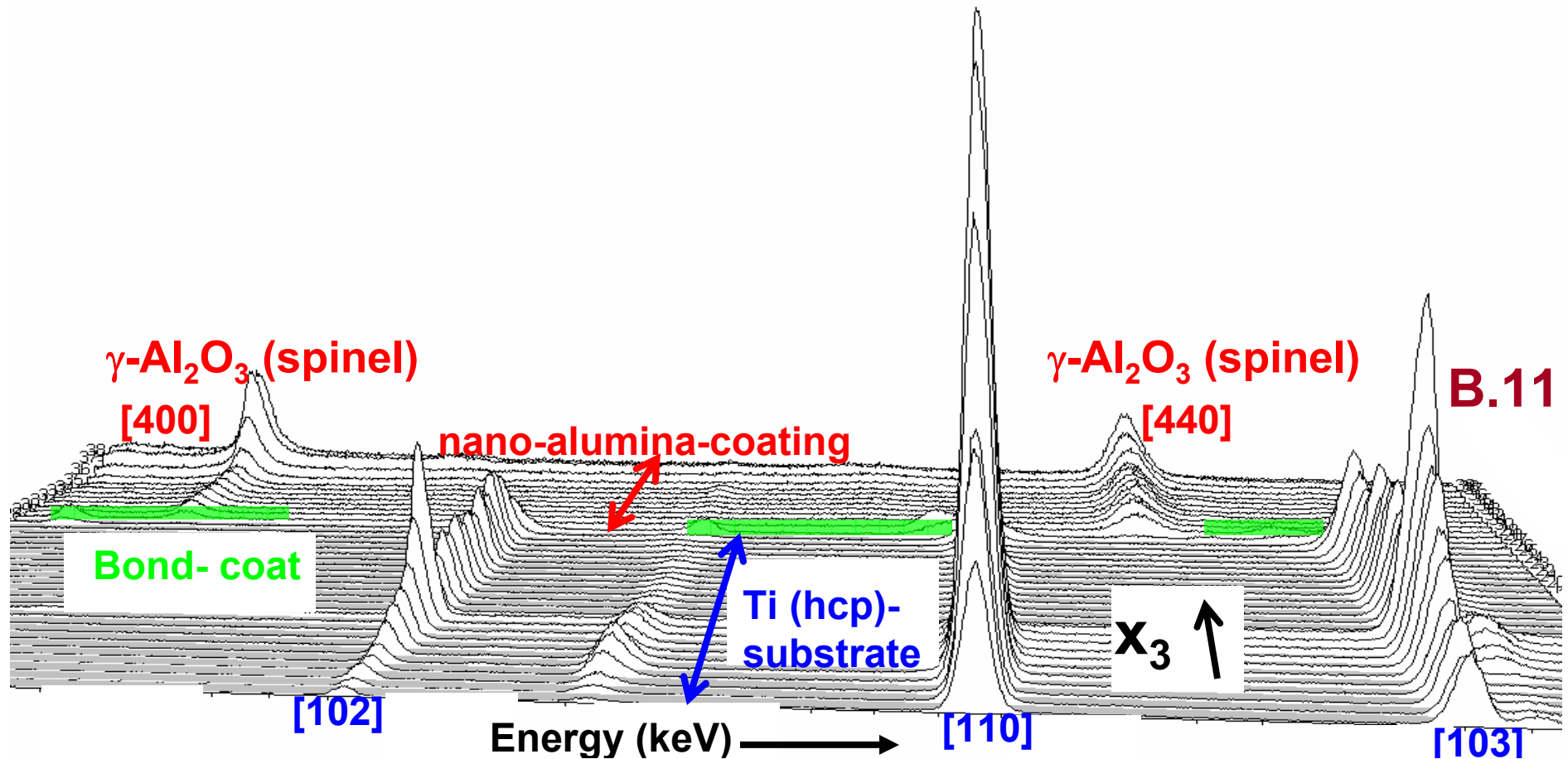
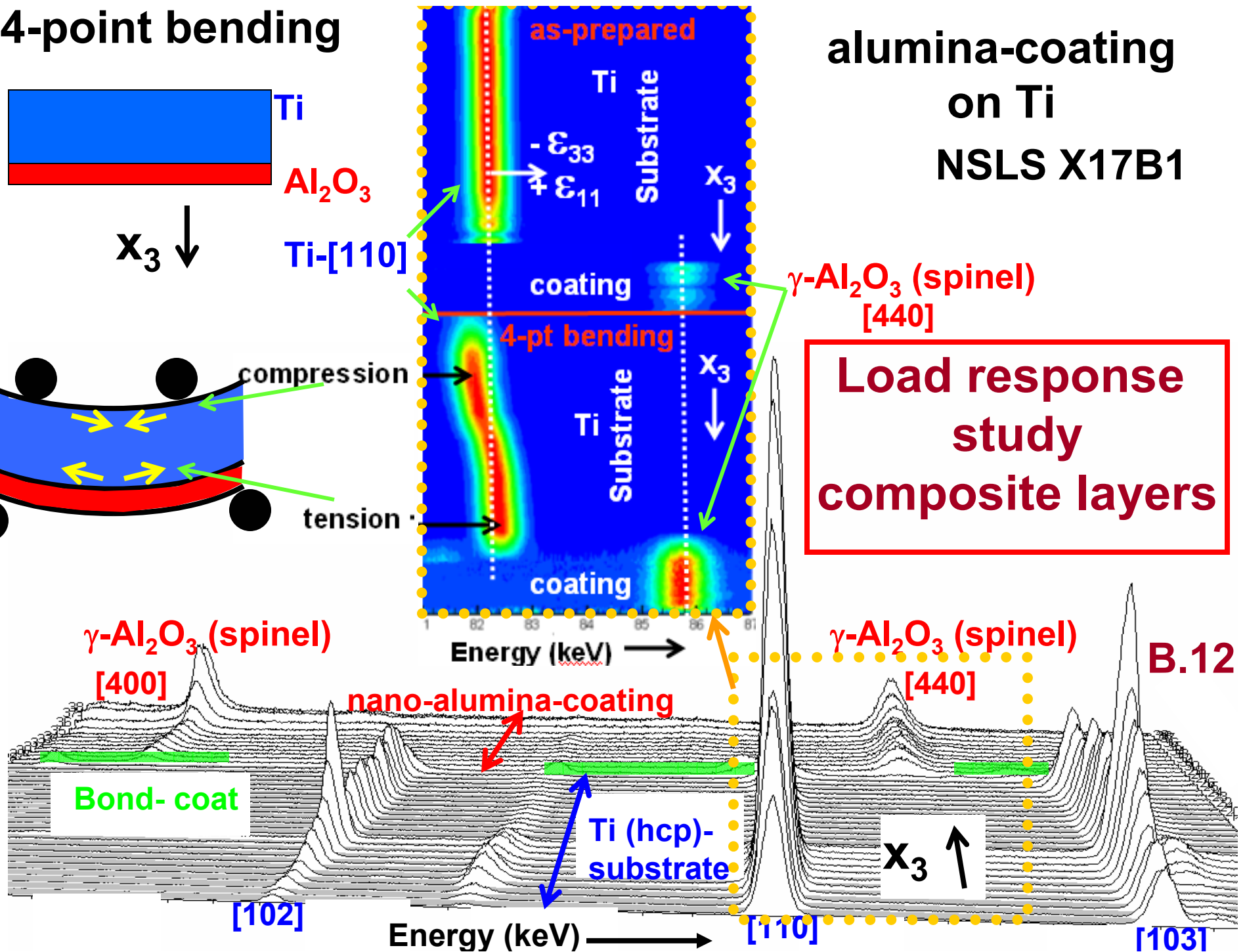


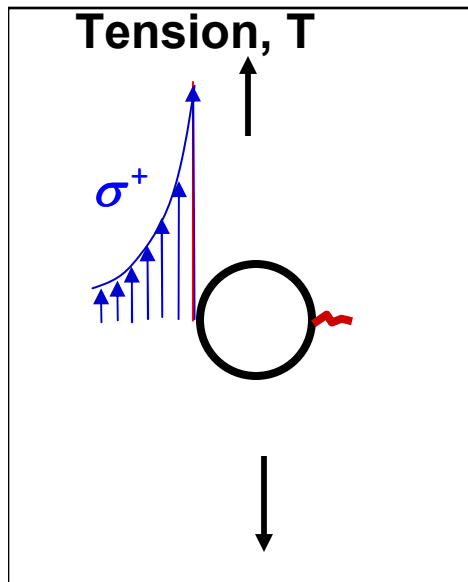
Diagram illustrating the effect of a normal stress x_3 on a Ti-Al₂O₃ interface. The top part shows a flat interface between Ti (blue) and Al₂O₃ (red) layers. A downward arrow labeled x_3 indicates the direction of the normal stress. The bottom part shows the interface after deformation, where the Ti layer is curved upwards. Yellow arrows indicate compression in the Ti layer and tension in the Al₂O₃ layer. Green arrows point to the labels 'compression' and 'tension'.

Load response study composite layers



Rivet/bolt holes

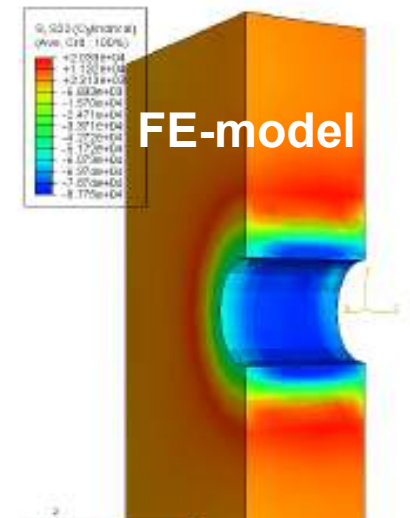
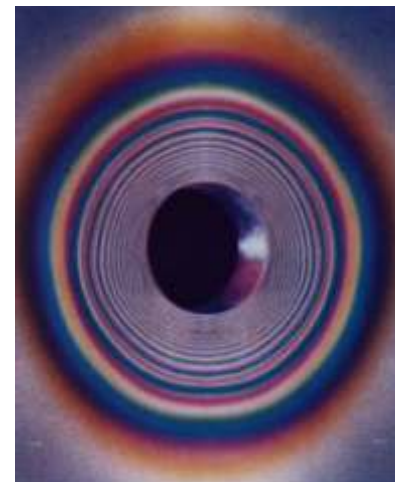
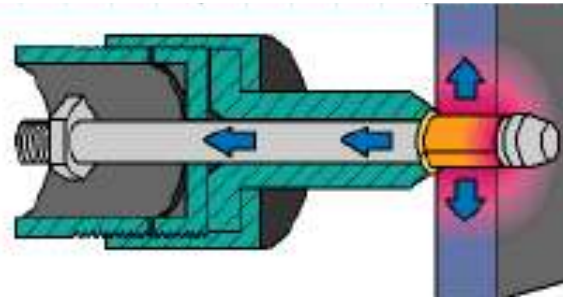
- stress concentration
- fatigue failure



Aerospace applications

Split sleeve cold working (expansion)

- compressive stress



**Photoelastic
coating illustrates
surface strain.**

Split sleeve cold worked results **EDXRD NSLS X17B1**

$\epsilon_{\theta\theta}$ - crucial compression

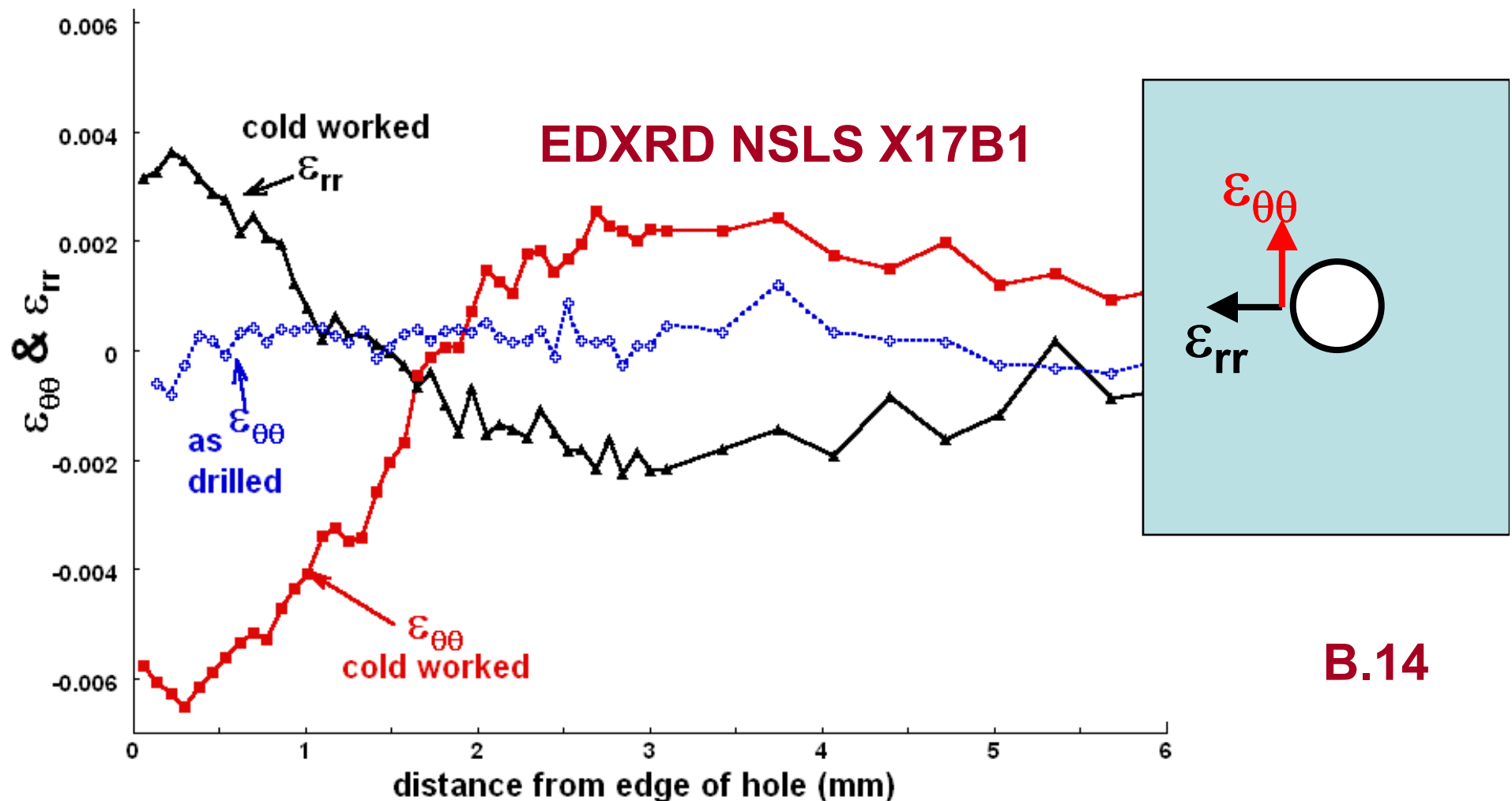
Ti-alloy

dramatic & long ranged

ϵ_{rr} – more complicated

Example*

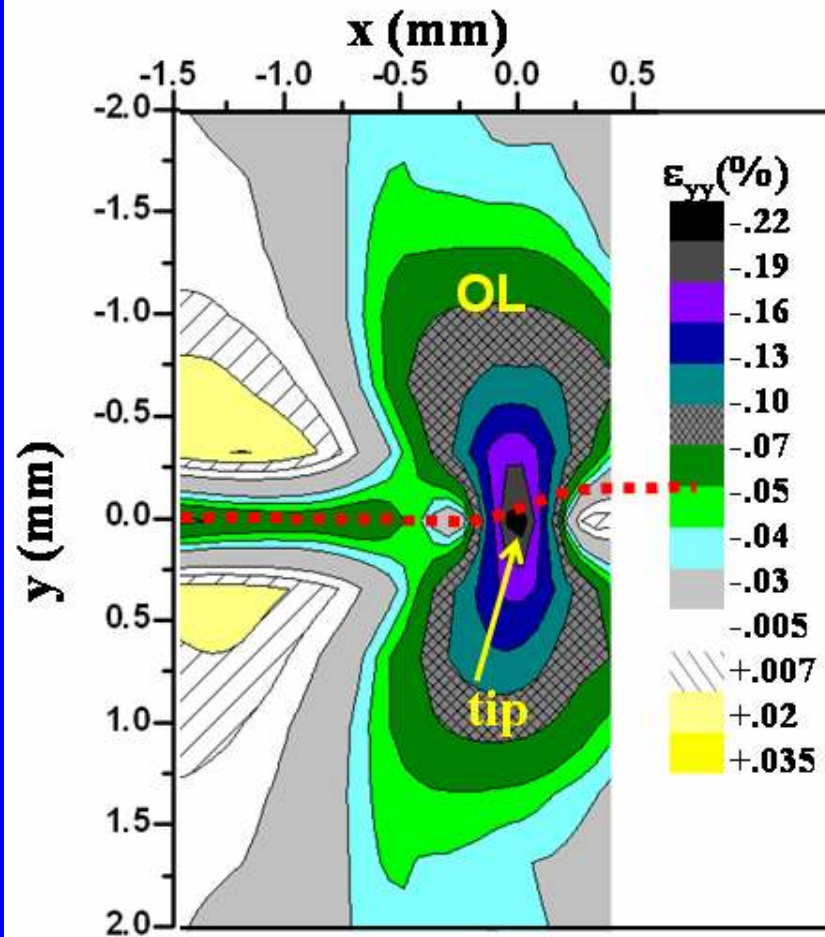
(*Representative of x-ray capabilities only
not of optimized processing technique.)



B.14

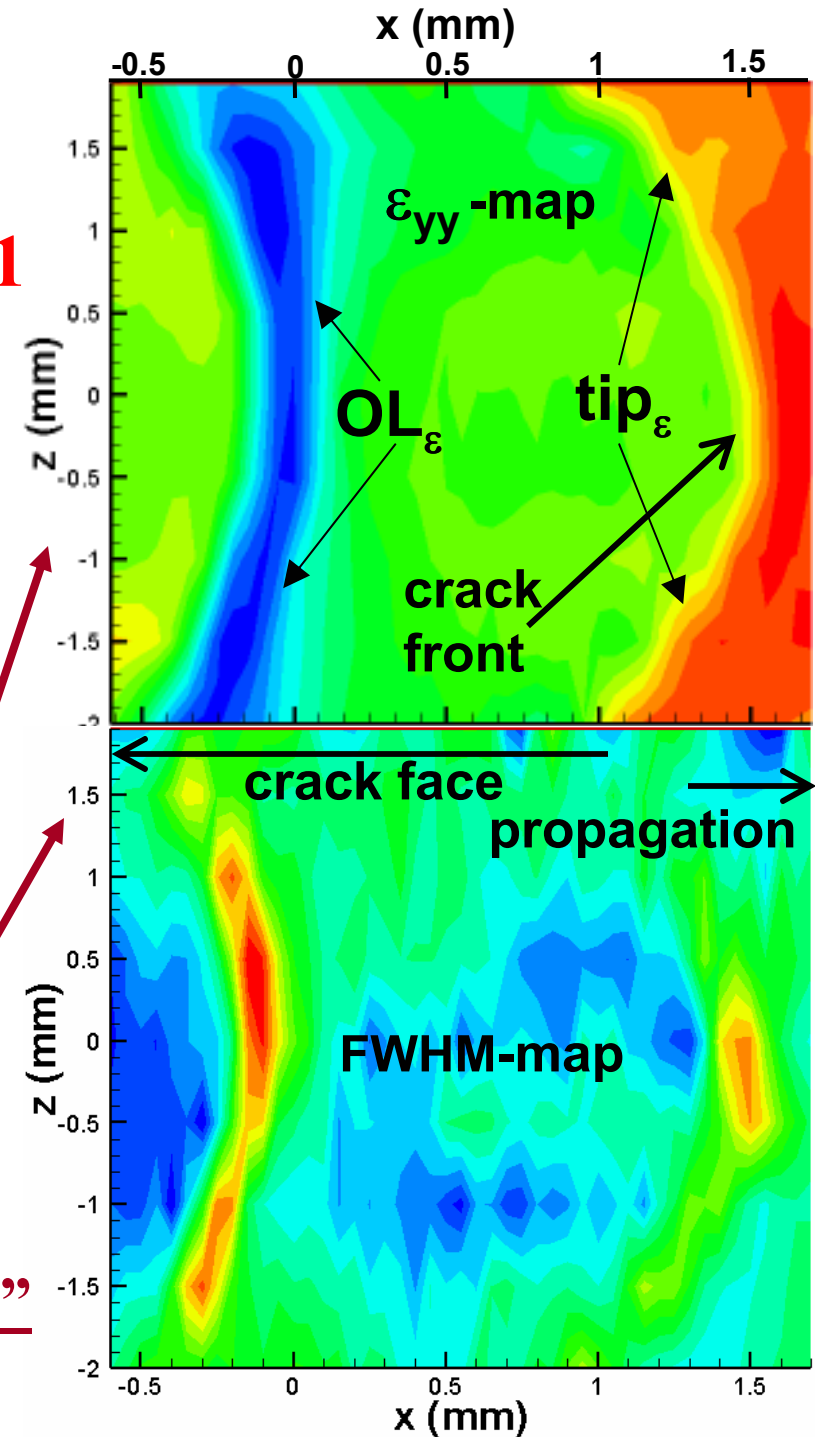
Fatigue Crack Strain Field Work

Crack Tip Strain Mapping



(immediately after overload, OL)

NSLS
X17B1

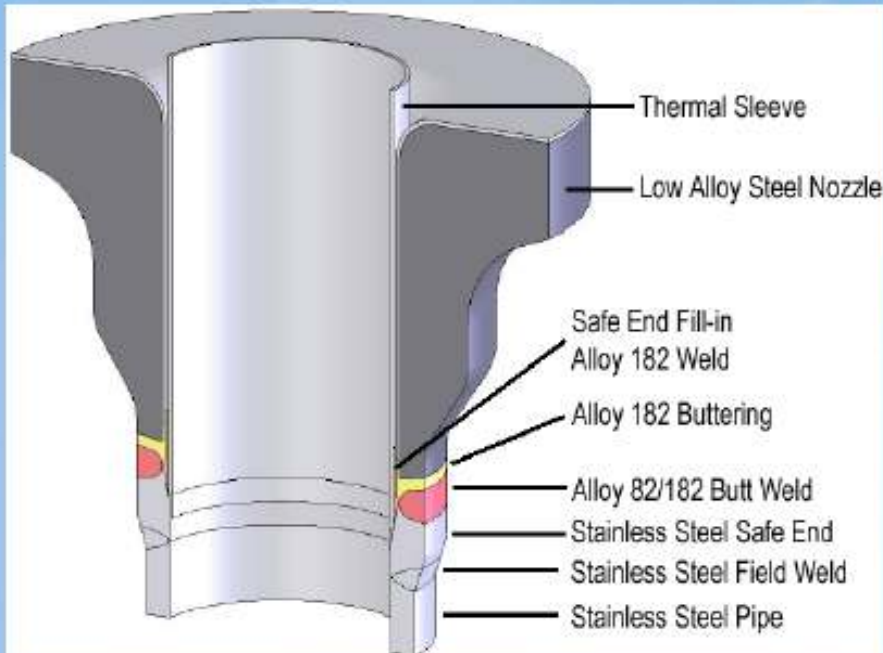


B.15

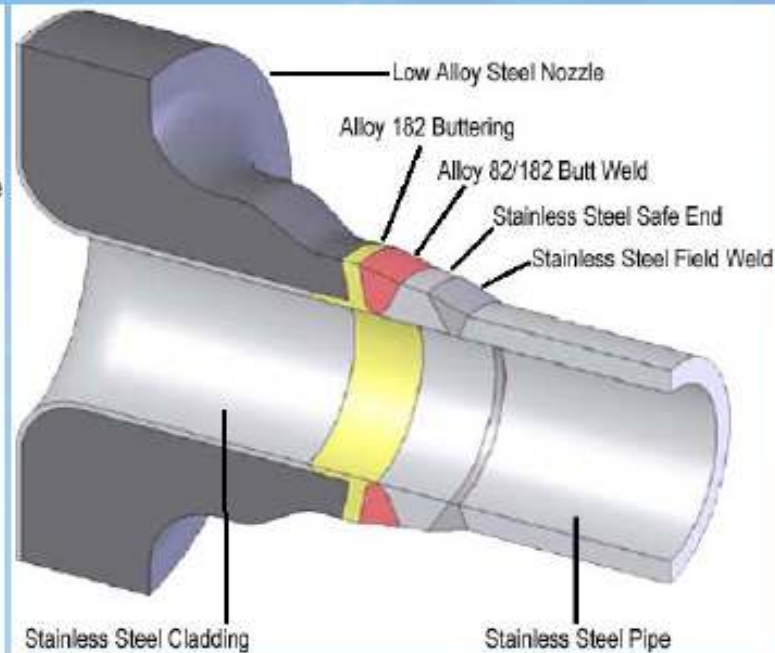
Crack Front and OL “scar”
Mapping/Imaging

Welding applications example

Surge Nozzle-to-Safe End
Dissimilar Metal Weld



Safety/Relief Nozzle-to-Safe End
Dissimilar Metal Weld



U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

X-ray strain/phase mapping could be used to validate FE assumptions/calculations for crucial dissimilar metal weld studies or nuclear power applications

B.16

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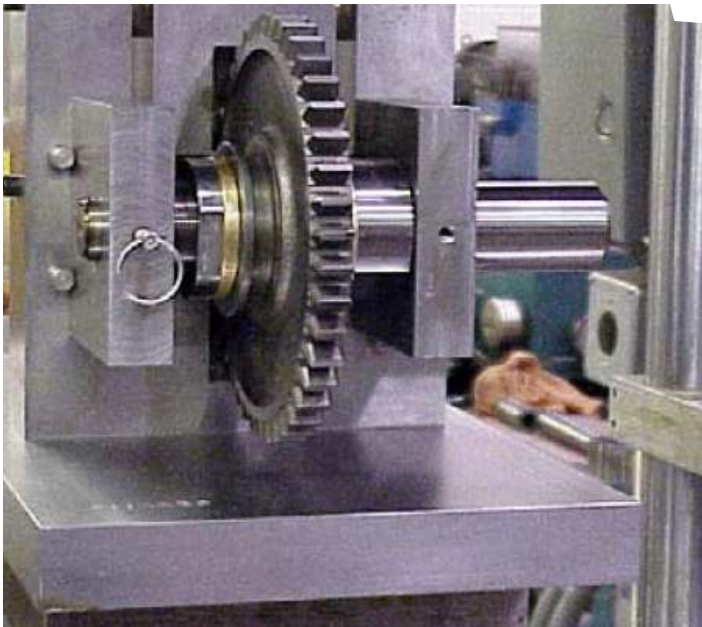
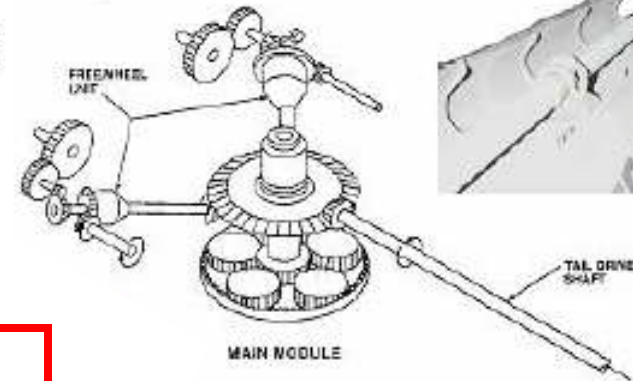
Gear fatigue cracking and compressive stress mitigation



Test Gears:

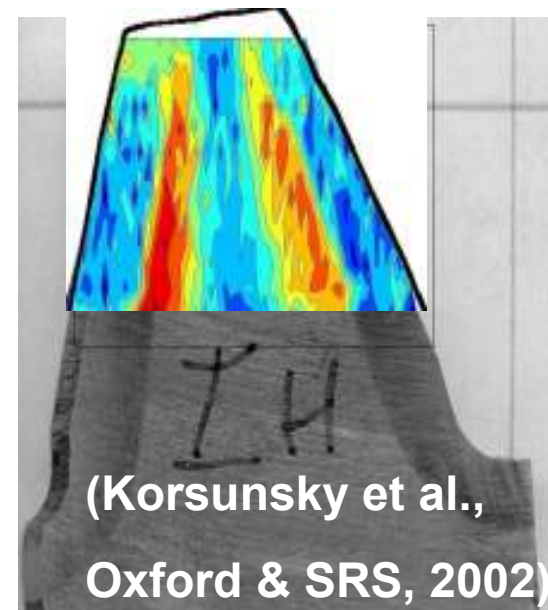
- Single Tooth Bending
- Dynamic Testing

Amenable to in-situ
x-ray studies



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B.17



(Korsunsky et al.,
Oxford & SRS, 2002)

Some Capabilities/Concerns

Superconducting wiggler 30 – 200 keV

Multiple Hutches e.g. 5 - 3 simultaneous

white beam or monochromatic hutches (Side scattering monochromatic)

Last hutch (s) beyond confines of present building (e.g. Diamond JEEP materials line with hutch 11m X 7m)

In situ high capacity multi-axial loading frame + In situ high temperature

Magnetic field capacity

New software + software/inter computer interface.

Full integration between motor driving computer control and data collection control.

**Real-time (during run, point by point) data processing
(currently only possible only after scan)**

Data storage of sample positions with spectral data

Naming a chronology of data sets--- storage/retrieval capacities...

**Laser scanners – digital image of specimen/component sample (e.g. SSCANSS)
for rapid sample change, alignment and mapping.**